The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	18.00	24.00
8 weeks	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	36.00
6 months	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
12 months	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875. NUMBER 37.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—Walter F. Pool.

Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.

Constable—J. H. Miskill.

Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Wheeler, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

W. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. CRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH

PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,

D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

CUIRKIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Old Bank Building,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.

Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

☞ Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Bier Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son, will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

The Paradox of Time.

Time goes, you say? Ah no!
Alas, time stays, we go;
Or else, were this not so,
What need to chain the hours,
For youth were always ours?
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Ours is the eyes' deceit
Of men whose flying feet
Lead through some landscape low;
We pass, and think we see
The earth's fixed surface flee;
Alas, time stays—we go!

Once in the days of old,
Your locks were curling gold,
And mine had shamed the crow;
Now, in the selfsame stage,
We've reached the silver age;
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Once, when my voice was strong,
I filled the woods with song,
To praise your "rose" and "snow;"
My bird, that sung, is dead;
Where are your roses fled?
Alas, time stays—we go!

See, in what traversed ways,
What backward fate delays,
The hopes we used to know,
Where are our old desires—
Ah, where those vanished fires?
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

How far, how far, O sweet,
The past behind our feet
Lies in the even-glow!
Now, on the forward way,
Let us fold hands and pray;
Alas, time stays—we go!

A STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

Up in a great warehouse, six high stories above the ground, and everywhere about me wool—bales upon bales of wool, which we had been craning up all day, and in at the open door. Floors and floors beneath stowed with jute and dyewoods, teas, coffees, spices, tobaccos; and, lowest of all, tallows in huge hogsheads. Riches from all parts of the world lying on hand, and waiting the finish of the commercial enterprise which should consign them to traders, and then to the people of a busy country.

"What's the matter with Jack Wood?" said one of the men in the afternoon.

But, excepting that he looked a little wild about the eyes, I didn't see anything more about him than might often be seen in men who drink heavily at times; and so I said. But at last, towards evening, when I was longing to get away home to spend my evening comfortably, I was left alone upon that floor with him, and felt a bit startled to see him go all at once to the open door where the crane landed the bales, and cut some strange capers, like a man going to dive off a board into the sea.

Putting down my work, which was getting ready two or three burst bales for the hydraulic press, so that they might be tied up again, I slipped quietly up behind him, and laid my hand upon his shoulder, when, with a yell, he shrieked out:

"Devil! devil! devil!"

And the next moment, by the light of the gas of that foggy winter's afternoon, we two were wrestling and fighting together, within a few feet of the door, out of which we should have fallen clear a hundred feet upon the stones of the wharf below.

I should have shouted, but all power of speech seemed taken away, as locked together we wrestled here and there, while his hot breath hissed against my cheek, and I could look close into his wild, glowering eyes as, flushing with rage, he bore me nearer and nearer to the doorway.

Used as I was at all times to standing close to the edge and receiving bales and packages, I could lean over usually without a shudder; but now, with this madman slowly forcing me back towards the certain death, I could feel the cold sweat standing upon my face, and trembled so with dread that my resistance became feebler and feebler; and as a last resource I managed to get my leg between my opponent's, and tripped him, when we fell heavily.

Fortunately for me my enemy was undermost, and the force with which his head came against the warehouse floor partly stunned him, so that I shook myself free, and turned and fled toward the stairs. But the next moment I thought of the open doorway, and the state the poor fellow was in, so I turned back to lock it, and so insure that he did not come by his death by falling out before I could get assistance.

My hand was on the door, but I could not close it, for Wood lay in the way; and shuddering at how near he lay to the gulf, I stooped to draw him on one side, when he started up and seized me again.

To beat up his hands, and turn and flee down between the piled-up bales was the work of an instant, while roaring with rage I could hear him tearing after me.

The stairs were pretty close, but as I ran round the end of the bales I found the door closed, and had to dart past to avoid being caught; when I turned down another opening between the packages, and ran panting on.

Vast as the floor was, there was passage after passage between the wool, which was piled up eight or nine feet high, and I tore on in the hope of so far distancing my pursuer that I could dart through the stair-door, fasten it after me, and so escape or summon assistance. On and on I ran, now getting ahead, and now with the panting breath close to my shoulder, so that I expected every moment to feel a savage hand laid upon me to drag me down. At last he got so near that his hand brushed me; but, with a yell of horror, I leaped forward again, dodged round a corner, ran down a short passage, and again on, past pillars and piles, when turning round I found that I was alone; and hurrying to about the center of the narrow passage, between the high walls, I leaned against the side panting and breathless.

"Now, if I could but reach the door while he was at the other end," I thought, "I should be safe;" and I kept on nervously watching the two ends of the passage lest I should be taken by surprise; when, to my horror, I saw by the gas shining upon it a savage head peer round from the end nearest the way of escape, watch me for a moment, and then disappear. It was now quite dim and twilight in all the passages, and my first impulse was to dart off in the opposite direction; but a little thought told me that perhaps the wretch did not see me, and therefore I had better stay where I was; and so I stood minute after minute, expecting to see him come round one end or the other and dash down upon me.

I knew that about half-past five the watchman would come round, and then I would give the alarm; but it wanted nearly an hour of that time, and how I was to hold out until then I could not tell, for the very thought unnerved me; and overcome with fear, I could feel my knees tremble and seem ready to give way beneath my weight.

Five minutes passed—ten minutes—and still no sign. My spirits rose a little, and I began to hope that escape was yet possible, but abated nothing of my watchfulness. Another five minutes, and I had almost determined trying to steal down towards the door, where the reflection from the gaslight made the end of the passage quite bright, while where I stood was in a fast-deepening shadow. I took two steps forward noiselessly, and then stopped; stole on again and stopped with a dead silence all around, through which I could hear the singing of the gas and the loud "throb, throb" of my heart. I had somewhat recovered my breath, and kept slinking silently on, every now and then looking back to see that there was no pursuit. What I should have liked, and which would have been in accordance with my feelings at the moment, would have been to dash forward; but I kept down the desire, and crept slowly on between the huge walls of wool bales piled some eight or nine feet high.

Only another three yards and here I stopped, trembling in dread lest Wood might be watching for me; but calling myself cowardly, I stepped on again, and at last, with the light shinning full upon me, leaned forward to peer cautiously round the edge of the bales. Slowly and quietly, nearer and nearer, till I looked round; and then, with a horrible fascination upon me, I stopped still—for, in precisely the same position, Wood was craning his neck forward to peep round at me; and with eyes looking into eyes, and only three or four inches apart, we stood what seemed minutes immovable. Move I could not, speak I could not, for my throat felt dry and hot; while my eyes, fixed and staring, looking into those glaring, wild-beast-like orbs, which seemed to hold me fixed to the earth as if some horrible nightmare was upon me. I felt that if I closed my eyes but for a moment he would spring at me; and at last, catching the wool firmly with one hand, I drew myself slowly back, fixing his eyes the whole while, and then, as my strength seemed to come back, I leaped round and fled down the passage once more, as I heard a hideous yell, and saw Wood dash into the entrance.

But there was silence again directly, and looking back as I reached the middle, I could see that I was not pursued; when, fearing that with all a madman's cunning he had gone round to try and trap me at the other end, I stopped once more where I was, mentally praying for aid, as I strained eyes and ears to catch sight of or hear my enemy.

A quarter of an hour must have passed without a sound meeting my ears, and I was hopefully calculating upon aid soon coming, when a slight rustling noise seemed to have been made close by me, and I started and looked eagerly towards the dark and then towards the light end of the narrow passage I was in.

Nothing to be seen; and the minutes again passed slowly on, when all at once came the most horribly unearthly yell I ever heard from just above my head, and then, overcome with terror as I shrunk to the floor, I looked up and knew that Wood had crawled over the top of the wool; and as the thought flashed through my mind, he bounded down upon me and had me by the throat.

I struggled for a few moments, and then lights seemed dancing before my eyes, blood rushing to my head; and then, in a half-insensible state, I have some recollection of being dragged along the floor into the gaslight, and then pulled and thrust about for a few moments, when there came the regular thud-thud of the little pump close by, and I could feel myself moving upwards. But all seemed so calm, and such a desire for sleep was upon me, that it was not till a fearful sense of oppression and tightness was upon me that I awoke to the consciousness that the wretch had forced me on to the traveler of the hydraulic press, and was now forcing in the water beneath the ram.

Thud-thud, thud-thud went the pump, and the pressure was awful; while at the same time, as I vainly writhed and tried to press down the heavy plate that was crushing me, I was conscious of a great light which shone around me, and which I thought was caused by the flushing sensation in my eyes; but no, for directly there came the noise of shouting, louder every moment; and then I made out, ringing up from the yard, these horrid words, "Fire! fire!" and then I knew that Wood must have fired the warehouse.

Shouts, cries, and the noise of hurrying feet; and Wood stood in the glare of light, looking first one way and then another, as if confused, for he had quitted the pump on the first noise of shouting. All at once he darted away; and half fainting and suffocated with the pressure, I could do nothing but groan feebly, after struggling a little, to find every effort vain; and then with sharpened senses gaze at the flames licking the roof of the floor I was on, and escaping up the sides of wool bales, and the more inflammable goods that were in the warehouse. The smoke soon became blinding and the heat stifling; and for me there seemed no hope, since I was sure no one would be able to penetrate to where I was; when again I gave a struggle, and stretched down my hand backwards to try and reach the tap, which would let off the water and let me at liberty, or at least place me in a position to try and escape the horrible death that seemed to await me.

But no, the handle was far out of my reach; and I groaned and wept meekly at my helpless condition. The press held me by the chest with awful power, but my hands and arms were at liberty; while my head hanging down backwards enabled me to see the flames creeping along faster and faster, as I saw them reversed, and began to calculate how long it would be before they would reach me and end my misery.

All at once, when nearly fainting, my hand came in contact with the iron bar used to lengthen the handle of the pump, to force in the water with more ease when greater power was required; and then my heart gave a leap as I thought I thought I might be able to strike the handle of the tap and let out the water.

To grasp the bar was the work of a moment, and then I began swinging it about slowly, to try and strike the tap; but in vain, for I could do nothing with it from only being able to swing it at random, for I could not see. Nearer came the flames, louder rose the shouts; and as I looked along the warehouse I could see that all escape was cut off by the stairs, even if I had been at liberty; and now, completely overcome with the pressure and the horror of my position, I groaned heavily, and the bar fell from my grasp.

The last hope gone, I thought; when at the same moment a familiar sound struck my ear, for in falling the bar had fallen upon the tap, when there came the fierce gush of the compressed water, and the ram began slowly to descend till I could crawl out, to fall fainting on the floor.

But I was up again directly, for there was a fierce glow in the place; and now I could see Wood busily at work tearing out wool to feed the flames, and dashing everything else he could lay his hands upon into the fire, which seemed at times to singe him.

I looked round, for he took no notice of me; and as I had before seen there was no escape by the door, so, running to the open door by the crane, I caught hold of the rope, and began lowering it down as fast as possible, with the light shining full upon me, and the people below either groaning with horror, or cheering me on as I tore at the stout rope, and sent the crane handle spining round and round.

Could I but get enough rope out before Wood's attention was taken, I felt safe, for I knew that I could slide down easily enough; but, as I dreaded, he caught sight of me, and leaving his fiery task, he rushed towards the door; when, with a yell of terror, I leaped from the flooring, clinging tightly to the rope which began to run swiftly out as I swung to and fro till it was all out, when the jerk nearly dashed me off. But, after sliding down some little way, I recovered myself, and letting the rope glide slowly through my hands, I went lower and lower, with my eyes fixed on the blazing floor above me.

All at once I felt the rope jerked and swung about, and I could see the figure of Wood at it; and then again I was being drawn up, and I knew he must be busy at the crane handle; but the next minute he must have loosened his hold, when the handle flew round and struck him from his feet, and I went swiftly down. There was a yell from the crowd, something dark dashed by me with a rushing noise, and as I clung trembling to the rope I heard a horrible dull thud, and slipping swiftly down the rope for the remainder of the distance, I suppose I fell faiuting by the side of Wood's mutilated body.

The fire was got under when our floor burned out, though much damage was done by water; but with the exception of a strange, nervous timidity that I fancy I shall never get the better of, I was not much the worse for my terrible encounter with the poor fellow who came to his end so fearfully.

A Winter Storm on Shasta.

I watched the sky with great caution, for it was easy to see that a storm was approaching. Mount Shasta rises 10,000 feet above the general level in blank exposure to the deep gulf streams of air, and I have never been in a labyrinth of peaks and canyons where the dangers of a storm seemed so formidable as here. I was, therefore, in constant readiness to retreat into the timber. However, by half-past ten o'clock I reached the utmost summit. I spent a couple of hours tracing the outlines of its ancient lava streams, extending far into the surrounding plains and the pathways of its ancient glaciers, but the wind constantly increased in violence, raising the snow in magnificent drifts and forming it into long, waving banners that glowed in the sun. A succession of small storm clouds struck against the summit pinnacles like icebergs, darkening the air as they passed and producing a chill as definite and sudden as if ice-water were dashed into one's face. This is the kind of cloud in which snow flowers grow, and I was compelled to beat a retreat, which, after spending a few minutes upon the main Shasta glacier and the side of the "Crater Butte," I accomplished more than an hour before dark, so that I had time to hollow a strip of ground for a nest in the lee of a block of red lava, where firewood was abundant. Next morning, breaking suddenly out of profound sleep, my eyes opened on one of the most sublime scenes I ever beheld. A boundless wilderness of storm clouds of different age and ripeness were congregated over all the landscape for thousands of square miles, colored gray and purple and pearl, and glowing white, among which I seemed to be floating, while the cone of Shasta above and the sky was tranquil and full of the sun. It seemed not so much an ocean as a land of clouds, undulating hill and dale, smooth, purple plains, and silvery mountains of cumuli, range over range, nobly diversified with peaks and domes, with cool shadows between and with here and there a wide trunk canyon, smooth and rounded as if eroded by glaciers. I gazed enchanted, but cold, gray masses drifting hither and thither like a rack on a windspread plain began to shut out the light, and it was evident that they would soon be marshaled for storm. I gathered as much wood as possible and snugged it shelteringly around my storm-nest. My blankets were arranged, and the topmost fastened down with stakes, and my precious bread-sack tucked in at my head, I was ready when the first flakes fell. All kinds of clouds began to fuse into one, the winds swept past in hissing floods, and the storm closed down on all things, producing a wild exhilaration. My fire blazed bravely, I had a week's wood, a sackful of bread, and a nest that the wildest wind could not demolish, and I had, moreover, plenty of materials for the making of snow-shoes if the depth of the snow should render them necessary. The storm lasted about a week, and I had plenty to do listening to its tones and watching the gestures of the flexilis fine, and in catching snow-crystals and examining them under a lens and observing the methods of their decomposition as summer fountains.

A Druidical Wedding.

The following description of a marriage in the Druidical days is given in Saintine's "Myths of the Rhine."

At a place where two roads meet, the cracking of a whip is heard; hogs, sheep, and small oxen are driven aside to make way for a kind of procession, consisting of grave and solemn men and women.

It is a wedding.

Two young people have just had their union blessed by the priests under the sacred oak. The bride is dressed in black, and wears a wreath of dark leaves on her head. She walks in the midst of her friends. A matron, who walks on her left, holds before her eyes a white cloth; it is a shroud, the shroud in which she will be buried one of these days. On her right a priest intones a chant, in which he enumerates in solemn rhythm all the troubles and all the anxieties which await her in wedded life.

From this day, young wife, thou alone wilt have to bear all the burden of your united household.

You will have to attend the baking oven, to provide fuel, and to go in search of food; you will have to prepare the resinous torch and the lamp.

You will wash the linen at the fountain, and you will make up the clothing.

You will attend to the cow, and even to the horse if your husband requires it.

Always full of respect, you will wait on him, standing behind him at his meals.

If he expresses a wish to take you with him to war, you will accompany him to carry his baggage, to keep his arms in good condition, and to nurse him if he should be sick or wounded.

Happiness consists in the fulfillment of duty. Be happy, my child.

What is still more strange is that this dolorous wedding song, but slightly altered, is still in some parts of France, at this day, addressed to brides by local minstrels.

The Antiquity of Iron.

According to the *Iron Age*, a wedge or plate of iron has been found imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid, the indication being that it must have been wrought in the age of Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as 5,400 years ago. This makes the use of iron about 2,500 years more ancient than it is supposed to be, and affords opportunity for explaining the cutting of the sharp and well defined hieroglyphics on porphyry, granite, and other hard stones employed in the construction of Egyptian pyramids, temples, and tombs. How these could have been cut before the age of iron, has been a puzzling question to many. Further investigation may show iron to have been in use 6,000 years ago.

SHARKEY IN HAVANA.

The Story of his Escape and Daily Life as told by Maggie Jordan—Forced to Flee for her Life—The Terrors of Delirium Tremens.

When the Clyde steamer Cresent City was about to set sail from Havana for New York, the officers of the vessel were not a little astonished at the appearance of a lady who had entered the cabin and in piteous earnestness implored the captain to hide her somewhere in the vessel, as she was pursued by a man who had maltreated her and was then in pursuit of her. She told the astonished officers that her name was Maggie Jordan; that she was the woman who had rescued Sharkey from the Tombs in New York, where he was awaiting execution for murder. It was from this same man that she was asking concealment.

Captain Curtis's sympathy was excited by her appearance as much as her story. She was evidently terror-stricken, and her wan features and hollow eyes attested what she said. The captain bade her follow him and led her to a store-room on the deck, where he closed the door on her, and locking it took the key with him.

Five minutes later Sharkey himself appeared on the dock and made a few hurried inquiries of the people there, from whom he learned that a woman answering the description of the one he sought had gone on board the vessel a few moments before. He followed, and meeting one of the officers demanded leave to search the vessel. The officer politely informed him that he was at liberty to enter the cabin, where all the pasengers were assembled, and this he did. Only two ladies had engaged passage, and neither of them was whom he sought.

Sharkey made a short search through the rooms of the upper deck, and was soon satisfied that Maggie Jordan was not there. When he returned to the city it was supposed that he placed friends in the neighborhood of the pier to watch whoever went on or off the vessels.

When the list of passengers was completed the third lady passenger's name read, "Mrs. M. Johnson," and was not supplemented with her age or place of residence.

Maggie Jordan was kept concealed until the vessel left the port, when she mingled with the passengers and told her story. She confirmed the rumor that Sharkey escaped from the Tombs in clothing furnished by her, portions of which she took to his cell whenever she was allowed to visit him.

On the day of his escape she visited the prison with the wife of Wes. Allen, the burglar. Sharkey dressed himself in the clothes she had brought, and accompanied Mrs. Allen to the street. Maggie Jordan remained in the cell. Her confederate took a street car, and was followed by the detectives the next day. Sharkey walked through the streets to a place of concealment agreed upon.

As a passenger Maggie soon recovered her spirits and ingratiated herself into the favor of all the passengers, who described her as a perfect lady. The sea air proved beneficial, and she soon recovered her health and color.

When she landed in New York she endeavored to evade recognition, but almost the first person she met—a roundsman of the police on the pier—caught her eye and bowed to her.

The custom-house officers on Pier 18, North river, at which the Crescent City landed, have for a long time been aware of Sharkey's whereabouts. In conversation with passengers from Havana they have learned a great many facts about his mode of life since he has been in that city. Sharkey's friends induced him to go there because this country has no extradition treaty with Spain, and because many persons in whom they could trust his safe keeping were residents in Havana. When the fugitive arrived there and for the first few months thereafter he was well behaved and grateful, but as time went on he fell into his old habits of drinking and quarreling.

Rumors of the brutal manner in which he treated Maggie Jordan reached his friends' ears, and they warned him that he would lose what few friends he had if he did not show gratitude at least to her. Threats did not effect a reform. Sharkey grew from bad to worse, and as his shaken nerves were more and more affected by his dissipation he grew a burden on his friends. He would frequently rush into their places of meeting at midnight and beg them not to let the officers of the law take him. "They are after me. They are at my heels," he stammered one night to a person at whose house he demanded admittance at the dead of night. His face was blanched, his eyes staring, and his mind disordered and delirious. While in this condition he would frequently beat and kick poor Maggie until she fled in terror from him.

A man who has done more to befriend Sharkey than any one except Maggie Jordan, and who is now in Havana, warned him last month that if he did not behave himself he "would put a bullet in him without a moment's warning." He was tired of him, he said.

The rumor that Sharkey would be "spirited" to New York by the same persons who kidnapped Garcia from this city last month, if the New York authorities would offer a reward for him, is undoubtedly true, as none of his friends are likely to interfere in his behalf.

District Attorney Phelps said that he hardly thought it consistent with his duty to countenance the outrage by offering the reward. The District Attorney became aware that Sharkey was in Havana last October. Mr. Phelps conferred with many authorities on international law, and became reluctantly convinced that through no weak clause or pretence could he demand the delivery of the culprit from the Spanish officials.

Advertising.

There is a class of persons who imagine they are doing very judiciously by advertising through the medium of circulars. They scatter a few thousand through the country announcing their business, and await the result, fully convinced that in so doing they have taken all necessary preliminaries to success. Various circulars are almost daily to be found on the door steps and entry ways of respectable houses. Their fate is, generally, that they are either thrown into the street by the indignant servant girl, or summarily pitched aside by the man of the house, who finds them when he returns home, and who desires no suggestions of new methods of lightening his purse. The use of circulars may, in certain limited cases, answer every purpose; but the vast majority of those who have made money by advertising have found that the columns of a newspaper are the best and surest, and in the end the cheapest medium of communication between the business world and the public.

FAMINE.—Distressing accounts continue to come of the famine in Turkey. One missionary writes: "For the last two weeks I have done nothing else but listen to the heart-rending tales of suffering, and distribute aid to the most needy." In one village of seventy families only thirty now remain, and ten of these are without means of subsistence. Forty-five persons died of starvation in another village. In still another village of sixty families only five or six have any supplies for the future.

Tom Marshall's Pledge.

The following extract from a speech made by Tom Marshall at a meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society in Washington, in March, 1842, will be read with interest:

"Mr. President, the pledge that I have taken renders me secure forever from a fate inevitably following habits like mine—a fate more terrible than death. That pledge, though confined to myself alone, and with reference to its effects only upon me, my mind, my heart, my body, I would not exchange for all earth holds of brightest and of best. No, no, sir! Let the banner of this temperance cause go forward or go backward; let the world be rescued from its degrading and ruinous bondage to alcohol or not—I for one shall never, never repent what I have done. I have often said this, and I feel it every moment of my existence, waking or sleeping. Sir, I would not exchange the physical sensations—the mere sense of animal being which belongs to a man who totally refrains from all that can intoxicate his brain or derange his nervous structure, the elasticity with which he bounds from his couch in the morning, the sweet repose it yields him at night, the feeling with which he drinks in through his clear eyes the beauty and the grandeur of surrounding nature—I say, sir, I would not exchange my conscious being as a strictly temperate man, with the sense of renovated youth, the glad play with which my pulses now beat healthful music, the bounding vivacity with which the life-blood courses its exulting way through every fiber of my frame, the communion high which my healthful ear and eye now hold with all the gorgeous universe of God, the splendors of the morning, the softness of the evening sky, the bloom, the beauty, the verdure of earth, the music of the air and the waters, with all the grand associations of eternal nature reopened to the fine avenues of sense—no, sir, though poverty dogged me, though scorn pointed its slow finger at me as I passed, though want and destitution and every element of earthly misery, save only crime, met my waking eye from day to day; not for the brightest and noblest wreath that ever encircled a statesman's brow; not if some angel commissioned by heaven, or some demon, rather, sent from hell to test the resisting strength of virtuous resolution, should tempt me back with all the wealth and all the honors which a world can bestow; not for all that time and all that earth can give, would I cast from me this precious pledge of a liberated mind, this talisman against temptation, and plunge again into the dangers and the terrors which once beset my path. So help me Heaven, sir, as I would spurn beneath my very feet all the gifts the universe could offer, and live and die, as I am—poor, but sober!"

Lark Edge, the Driver.

There is much of romantic adventure still connected with stage-coach travel, says the Sandford (Ky.) *Journal*, in regions as yet untrod by the "iron horse," and many narrow escapes from death, many toils and hardships, exposures to summer sun and wintry blast, are crowded into the life of the hardy Jehu, who, four-in-hand, conducts the lumbering coach through narrow gorges, over the high passes, and steep defiles of Southeastern Kentucky. To travel over the route from Sandford to Somerset, the name of Lark Edge is familiar. Lark is a character that Bret Harte would be proud to immortalize. His last adventure showed him possessed of an heroic courage that many who have gained glory at the cannon's mouth cannot boast. A few days since as the Somerset coach was descending the pass known as Hill's Gap, in charge of the noted driver, Lark, one of the leading horses got his tail over the lines, and became vicious and unruly. Lark thought of the three passengers—one a lady—and took prompt measures to stop that nonsense. In the effort to stop the team, the lines broke, and left the driver apparently a lost mariner. The leaders headed for the bluff, and after them lumbered the coach with its precious freight. Those who have traveled the road know the danger of a plunge over the bluff at this point. The gentlemen passengers jumped out, and one of them seized a wheel and succeeded in checking the coach a moment, while the other assisted the lady to alight. In another second, the frightened team were on the verge of the precipice, and before them a perpendicular plunge—of thirty feet. The passengers called to the driver to jump and save himself. This he refused to do, saying: "Good-bye, friends, I guess I'll go with 'em, and see how they looks down thar!" And down he went. The passengers went to the scene of the wreck as soon as the descent could be effected, expecting to find the mangled remains of poor Lark, intermingled with horse ears, legs and tails; but Lark wasn't that kind of a fellow. He had hastily selected the softest place on a big flat rock, and there he sat, crying as if with a broken heart. He actually shed tears of commiseration for his poor horses, proving that his heart was far softer than other parts of his organization. Upon investigation it was found that the horses, though considerably bruised, were not mortally wounded. The coach had suffered injuries, but, with the aid of the passengers, was placed upon its wheels, and repaired sufficiently to finish the trip, and the whole party took up its sad march toward town. Among the articles of freight were 1,000 dozen eggs, which Lark fears are injured from their rapid transit through the air.

A Remarkable Railroad Accident.

On the Detroit and Bay City railroad an accident occurred which eclipses anything on record in the annals of railroading. It appears that when the south bound night express train was in the vicinity of Oxford, Conductor Noys felt a slight but sudden shock, and heard the bell-rope snap. He sprang to the brake, and after setting it swung his lamp for the engine to stop. The train went a distance of four or five car-lengths before being halted, but when it came to a standstill everything was found to be all right, excepting that one "blue line" car just ahead of the passenger coach was missing. A search was instituted, and the missing car was found in the ditch in the rear of the train. From the position of things it appeared that the front end of the car had jumped the track, severing the connection with the car ahead as it did so. The combined force of the cars in the rear as they came down on to the "off" car served to end it around, until finally the rear draw-bar twisted off (the night was frosty), and the car was free. The coaches kept pushing it further and further, until finally the "blue line" had been sent entirely from the track, and at right angles with it

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, :::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Mar. 3, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anony. ous communication. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the Interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter.

Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, Write on seperate sheets of paper, or on different parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily seperated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express, may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders or Drafts are preferable, when they can be obtained.

FARMERS AND NEWSPAPERS

We have been frequently surprised to see how many farmers, well to-do in worldly riches, neglect or refuse to take some good newspaper for the benefit of himself and family. They seem to think that they have no interest in the affairs of the outside world; that they have to deal with nothing except the land they plow, or the stock they feed, and the children they are rearing in ignorance. They forget that they are a part of the human family, placed upon this orb to work out the plans of the good and wise Creator, and as such have no right to dam up the great streams of progress.

The laws of progression are as unalterable as are any others in nature, and that man who impedes those laws with an offspring uneducated and besotted with ignorance, commits a sin which rests not only on himself, but on his decendants for long years in the future.

Newspapers are made to spread intelligence and improve the morals of mankind. To the farmer, a bove all men, they should be a necessity, from the very fact that they afford him in his isolated condition the only means of mixing in the busy scenes of life. Man in his hermit state becomes a personification of selfishness—caring for himself. Development comes alone from associating with our fellow men, and appropriating to ourselves the advancement which they make.

No farmer should do without this social schooling, both for his own good and that of his children; and in no way can he obtain it so fully and cheaply as through the newspaper and periodical literature of the day; and he who neglects to receive these advantages deprives himself of light, and lives out his sdoy in worse than heathen darkness.

ENCOURAGE CHILDREN TO GO TO SCHOOL.

In the well regulated schools of the country the young people have an inheritance upon which they cannot place too high an estimate; and yet some of them seem willing to grow up in the very shadow of school houses without availing themselves of their advantages. How parents can allow it to be so is more than we can tell. That children and youth who cannot realize the importance of an education, should feel somewhat disinclined to study and to encounter the labor requisite to the attainment of knowledge is not particularly strange; but when tendencies to leave school before the full course of study is completed manifest themselves, parents should interpose; and usually a few words as to the advantages of a thorough education, together with suitable encouragement will inspire children with a due appreciation of the matter, and prompt them to continue in school, and to make the most of the facilities within their reach for the attainment of an education.

Nothing is worse for the boys than to be allowed to run at large, with nothing in particular to do. Under such circumstances, the contraction of bad habits is almost a certainty, and the boy, who, if kept at school, would grow up in respectability, loiters away his youth in dissipation and becomes a wreck. Let then both parents and children realize the magnitude of the blessings they have in well regulated and well taught schools, and make use of every facility furnished by them for the procurement of a thorough education.

NEW POST OFFICE.

In the little notice we wrote of the new Post Office, Sans Souci, we claimed the credit of having the same put through. Dr. John, of the CAROLINIAN says, "give honor to whom honor is due" and then claims the credit as due Mr. Goelet. Our Senior wrote the petition for the office and proposed a name, there being an office in the State by the same name it was left to Mr. Goelet to name. What surprised us was that Dr. John did not claim the credit for somebody in E. City.—*Albemarle Times.*

Do not know how many petitions the Senior of the *Times* wrote, but we are informed that persons in the neighborhood of the new office told Mr. G. that they would like to have a P. O. there. He gave them a blank petition and after it was signed by the people, he recommended it, and *upon his recommendation* the office was established.

Two United States surveying parties are now engaged in Panama, in loooking out for the most feasible route for the Darien ship canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It would seem as if time and money enough had been spent to ascertain whether there is a practical route, and what one is the most desirable, but we hope the matter will be pursued vigorously until these questions are settled. The completion of this canal, if it can be done, will be the great enterprise of the age, more important far than the Suez Canal. It will open the most direct route to the far Eastern world not only for our country, but for all Western Europe, and will become a great thoroughfare for the nations.

Judge BOND has issued his order for a hearing to be had in Raleigh on the 6th inst., of the Wilmington injunction case.

POSITIO N OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The D emocratic party came into existenc e as the opposition to aristocratic privile ge. Its antagonism to everything that looked like monopolies was intense. Its opposition to a national bank and a protective tariff in WASHINGTON'S administration was based on the fact that they tended towards the benefit of capital at the expense of labor, and would increase the power of corporations and monopolies. Jefferson never tired of harping on this string. The strength of the Jacksonian party was in its antagonism of all kinds and the policy that created them.

But in the period intervening the Administrations of JACKSON and BUCHANAN the Democracy entirely changed its attitude in this respect. It clamored for free trade still, and talked as loudly as ever of the glorious principles of Jefferson, while it upheld and defended the slave-holder's monopoly, which was the most aristocratic and tyrannical corporation the world ever knew. And to-day we find the same party identified with the railway monopolies of the country in their grasping and extortionate policy. It talks hayseed a little just before election to catch votes in agricultural districts, but in almost every instance has taken the side of the railways against the people whenever the issue has been squarely presented. The Democrats of Wisconsin united with the railway monopolists to defeat CARPENTER, as the Democrats in Congress united to defeat telegraph reform. It was CLARKSON POTTER who opposed the bill in the House, and Mr. THURMAN who resisted it in the Senate. The instincts of the party warned them that the bill in question aimed a fatal blow at the head of the greatest monopoly, and the worst, this country has; and forgetting all the great memories associated with the Democratic name and its historic principles they link their fate with that of the most undemocratic and unrepublican and and oppressive corporation in the world.

It is interesting to see what position the Democracy will take on the live issues of the time. Its action now will determine its fate next year. Already it is defining its policy and showing that it has lost none of its propensity to blunder. In taking the side of monopolists against the people it is sealing its own fate and writing the epitaph for its tombstone. The old Federal party went down in merited obloquy for taking the side of aristocratic privilege against popular liberty. The old Democracy fell with the slave oligarchy. And now it would seem that the revived Democratic party, unable to learn anything or forget anything, invites the same fate by identifying itself with monopolies whose days are numbered.

There are some men who believe that the highest object for which a political party was created is to give them an office for the term of their natural lives. The moment the party fails in this, they insist that its "mission is ended." The trouble with us is we have had too many of this class swarming around our party wigwam like flies around a sugar hogshead. To brush them away is to drive them to the enemy. Let them go. The party will live on. Its offices will find good men to fill them, and the places made vacant will be taken by others who join the Republican standard, not to obtain its offices, but to sustain its glorious principles.

Vice-President WILSON took his seat in the U. S. Senate Feb. 10, 1855, twenty years ago last week. Of the 61 others who occupied seats in the Senate at that time 37 have died, and of the 13 who survive, the only one now in the Senate is HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Me. Mr. WILSON has kept an autograph album, in which he has obtained the signature of all with whom he has sat in the Senate, accompanied by the dates of their birth. The signatures now number 260, embracing many of the greatest and some of the worst of the public men of this eventful generation.

NAST has a laughable picture in a late number of *Harper's Weekly*. It represents ANDY JOHNSON with a copy of the constitution under his arm and a small American flag approaching the door of the Senate chamber, where he is met by NAST himself, who is making a most profound obeisance. ANDY's chin is elevated at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and his nose—that wonderful nose that NAST has caricatured so often—expresses the utmost disdain towards the artist. Beneath the picture is the motto—"The whirligig of time. Here we are again!"

It turnes out that Gen. SHERIDAN is not the author of the epithet "Banditti," as applied to wilful violators of law. Gen. WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country," employed the same term to describe this class of men seventy-five years ago. In 1749, as President of the United States, he called the opponents of the Whiskey tax in Pennsylvania by the very name SHERIDAN used in New Orleans.

It is a good deal easier to be mad than to be just. In the Louisiana troubles there are two sides. The blame, when the truth is known, is divided. One party did wrong because it claimed to have terrible provocations; the other over stepped the line because it was pushed and incited by circumstances the public at first did not fully appreciate. Let justice be done.

The lower branch of our Legislature has been setting as an ecclesiastical body. After some two day's trial, charging J. W. THOMAS, the member from Warren, with infidelity, he was expelled by a vote of 46 to 31.

MATT CARPENTER says that rail roads beat him. Whereupon the Danbury *News* man says that *matts* need to be *beaten* once in a while. Naughty *News* man.

CORRESPONDENCE

Eliz City, N. C., March 1st, 1875.

To the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of Eureka Lodge, No. 317 A. F. & A. M.

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to draw up Resolutions to the memory of our deceased worthy brother T. Hunter, respectfully make the following Report for your adoption:

Whereas: By an inscrutable decree, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to remove from amongst us our worthy Past Master and Brother, Timothy Hunter, it is due to the memory of our deceased Brother, and to his Lodge, of which he was a distinguished member, that a suitable testimonial of respect should be accorded, exhibiting the irreparable loss, the order has sustained in his demise.

Bro. Hunter was an ardent and zealous power in the ranks of A. F. & A. M. and received and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the fraternity, which elevated him to all the honorable offices of the order, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity, which insured him the confidence and approbation of his brethren. Concious of our great loss as members, yet we meekly bow to the affective stroke, and deeply sympathize and condole with his widow, children and friends in this their great bereavement.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our worthy Bro. T. Hunter, and in testimony of our high appreciation of his kind and amiable deportment, both in the order and in socfal circles, of his ardent devotion to A. F. & A. Masonry: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the brethren for 30 days and that the Charter shall also be draped in mourning for 20 days.

Resolved the above preamble and resolutions be entered on the minutes of our Lodge, and published in the NORTH CAROLINIAN and *Albemarle Register*, and a copy of the same be furnished to the family of our deceased brother.

JOS. SALOMONSKY, C. W. GRANDY, Jr } Com. F. S. PROCTOR.

JOS. SALOMONSKY, Sect'y, Eureka Lodge No. 317, A. F. & A. M.

Resolution of Thanks.

We the Committee appointed by Eureka Lodge, No. 317; A. F. & A. M., to draft Resolutions of Thanks to the ladies of Elizabeth City for their noble generosity in assisting us in the arrangement of the Feast recently held for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, N. C.: Do hereby tender them in the name of the Lodge our most grateful thanks and invoke upon them the blessing of Him, who has said, "whosoever givest unto the least of these little ones, even a cup of water shall in no wise lose his reward."

We tender our especial thanks to Mrs. Submit Fearing, who notwithstanding the affliction in her family renderded us invaluable aid.

We tender to T. B. Garner our thanks for his kindness in permitting us to hold the Feast in his office; also we recognize the courtesy of the Cornet Band of E. City in furnishing music during the Feast.

We are deeply gratified for the contributions we have received from whatsoever source and for the liberal patronage of the public. We beg leave to offer to all who in anywise contributed to the noble object of our enterprise, the most earnest and heart felt acknowledgements.

We request that the NORTH CAROLINIAN and *Albemarle Register* publish the same.

WM. A. HARNEY, S. S. FOWLER, JOHN H. ZIEGLER, S. WEISEL, Chm'n. C. R. JONES, JAS. L. BALL.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, E. City, Pasquotank Co. March 1st, 1875.

Commissioners met to-day. Present Dr. P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers, A F Stafford, Emannel Davis and B B Johnson.

It was ordered that Eliza Stamp, now at the Poor House be bound to Alfred Hollowell under the usual regulations.

The following orders were allowed: S Waters $60 for wood to Poor House; Dr Jos Commander $31.25 salary; Reuben Madrin $5 for coffin for pauper; C L Stokely $2 for Clerk in Newland; Pendleton & Grandy $51.60 for boarding jurors, &c, in case of Jennings; J W Brite $6.29 for fees, &c.; Chas Fletcher $15 for services at Court; W A Price $107.20 for boarding prisoners, wood for jail, &c,; Hugh Cale $2 for services as Township Trustee; Brodrick & Smith $191,65 for furnishing Poor House for January and February; James B Overton $3 and Ferebee Chancy $2 for nursing at Poor House; J S Wilcox $18 and Hugh Cale $24 for services at Court; J H Miskel $5.47 and W A Chapman $2.45 for services; W F Pool $10 for prosecuting State cases; W Green $8.60 for services attending jury; Mrs. Etheridge $8 for nursing infant at Poor House; Wm Etheridge $1.50 for digging graves for paupers; R Smithson $21.50 for summoning witnesses for grand jury; Miles Commander $46 for fees in State cases; J P Whedbee $17 for fees in State cases; P John $28:50 for printing and blanks; also the Commissioners were allowed their salaries to date.

In pursuance of Section 3 of the Machining act the Clerk was ordered to give to the several Township Board of the County notice to list the taxable lands and make assessments of personal property according to law; and he was also ordered to notify the following Trustees to wit: Joseph Eves, of Salem; S J Halstead, of Nixonton; Geo W Cobb, of Elizabeth City; W B Pritchard, of Mt. Hermon; J W White, of Newland and Kadda Perry, of Providence to meet this Board on the 15th inst., to agree upon a uniform rate of assessment as provided by law.

In accordance with Section I of the Charter of Elizabeth City Wm Green, Hugh Cale add John A Raper were appointed Inspectors of the Municipal election to be held on the first Monday in May next.

A certified copy of the rates of toll fixed by the Commissioners of Camden for the bridge at South Mills was received. The same was agreed to by this Board to continue in force only so long as the Bridge is kept in good repair.

It was ordered that W E Vaughan, late Superior Court Clerk be allowed $50 for stationery, wood, &c., furnished during his term of office.

Wm Etheridge tendered his resignation as Keeper of the Poor House, to take effect on the 15th inst. Henry A Raper was elected to succeed him to be paid $5 per month.

On the recommendation of Judge and members of the bar it was ordered that the Solicitor J P Whedbee be allowed $50 for his able management of the case of the State vs Daniel Jennings.

Miles Commander, Clerk of Superior Court, reports $55 received on fines, &c.

On motion adjourned to meet on the 15th inst.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk. P. JOAN, Chairman.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 1st, 1875.

Commissioners met to day. Present Hon. Wm. A Harney, Mayor, Dr P John, Geo W Bell, H M Fearing and M B Culpepper, Commissioners.

The Clerk being absent, M B Culpepper was appointed Clerk *pro tem.*

On application J Pritchett was allowed a retail liquor license for one year.

A request was made to have Church Street widened from Waugh's building West, on motion the Mayor appointed Dr P John, Geo W Bell and H M Fearing a Committee to examine and report upon the practicability and cost of the same; said Committee to report in one week.

Ordered that the following bills be allowed: C C Green $11.50 for nails furnished in 1873-'4; and H C Godfrey $12.32 for nails, &c., furnished in 1874.

On motion adjourned.

WM. A. HARNEY, Mayor.
M. B. CULPEPPER, Clerk *pro tem.*

The Usury Bill.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the legal rate of interest shall be six per cent, per annum, or for such time as interest may accrue, and no more; *Provided however*, That upon special contract in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith, or his agent, so great a rate as eight per cent. may be allowed.

Sec. 2. That no person, banking institution, corporation, or company, upon any contract shall directly or indirectly take for loans of any moneys, wares, merchandise, real estate, or commodities whatever, above the value of six dollars or eight dollars as provided in section first of this act, by way of discount or interest for the forbearance of one hundred dollars for one year, and so after the rate as above specified for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time. All bonds, contracts, and assurances whatsoever, for the payment of any principal or money to be lent, or covenanted to be performed, upon or for any usury, whereupon or whereby there shall be reserved or taken above the rate of six dollars on the hundred as aforesaid shall be void, and every person, banking institution, corporation or company, who upon any contract, shall take, accept and receive, by way of any corrupt bargain, loan or other means whatsoever, for the forbearing or giving day of payment, a rate of interest greater than hereinfore specified, shall forfeit and loose for every such offence, the double value of the moneys, wares, merchaddise or real estate so lent, bargained or exchanged to any person who will sue for the same.

Sec. 3. That every person, banking institution, corporation or company, and all officers and agents of any banking institution, corporation or company, who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the Superior Court, shall, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to any existing contract made in conformity with law, nor to invalidate any remedy or rights now exercised by any Building and Loan Association for the redemption of their own stock.

Sec. 5. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this act shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after its ratification.

A Michigan paper recently closed an obituary notice with the misquotation. "Though dead, he yet squeaketh." The printer apparently, won't minding his p's and q's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa. March 3 6m.

The Nashville Bulletin.

Published every Thursday Evening

A great Family

NEWSPAPER

Devoted to the interests the Republican party.

Circulates extensively in the States o TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, ALABAMA, and MIS ISSIPPI.

W. R. COBB,

Sole Editor and Pro.

Terms Two dollars per year. Specimen copies sent free.

34-3m-

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WOR D.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs, C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly, (Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltin ore Md.

19-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themslves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875.

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFS.

DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift		$50,000
1	"	25,000
1	"	15,000
1	"	10,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	2,500
1	"	1,500
10	$500 each	5,000
20	"	5,000
30	"	4,500
50	"	5,000
100	"	5,000
100	"	2,500
200	"	4,000
500	"	5,000
1,000	"	5,000
1,500	"	3,750
46,250	"	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and fowarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y., 273m. Denison, Texas.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,

182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)

Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety, in all the fashionable shades, at a great reduction or former prices.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

We have also received a new lot of

REAL HAIR BRAIDS

all which will be sold at one half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5 also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.

Celebrated Patterns of Garments.

Send for catelogue. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address on application.

E. B. Blamire & Co.,

182 Main St., Norfolk, Va.,

"OLD BEE HIVE."

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2. The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1,072, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of fusiness, as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan counting with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to JNO. W. GORDON, Gen. Ins. Agt. Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State. P. H. WELCH Agt. 9-tf. Hertford, N. Y.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The largest and best selection of Groceries, Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKET,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,

TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

Mammoth Japanese SEED CORN.

"Conquering poverty, Blessing the earth, And abiding defiance to gaunt Famine and Death."

"The earliest, heaviest, soundest and most prolific variety of Corn ever grown in America."

This is the testimony of *thirteen* papers published in different States, to whom we sent small sample packages last year to test it.

The *Times*, of Huntsville, Texas, says: "We have seen a specimen stalk of this Corn, which had twenty-six large ears, fully matured, on it."

"It surpasses all anticipations, and is just the article needed in this country."—*Times*, Natchitoches, Miss. "It is superior to any other variety."—*Journal*, Canton, N. Y. "It will be a valuable acquisition in the agricultural products of the country."—*Gazette*, Sulphur Spring, Texas. "This Corn can be sown the latter part of July, and ripen before frost."—*Inder*, Warsaw, Mo. "It is highly recommended by those who have tried it."—*Ohio Repository*. "We have noticed this Corn highly spoken of by the Press."—*Advertiser*, Moulton, Ala. "It will yield in our clime to two crops a year."—*Advertiser*, Bastrop, Texas. "It can be successfully grown in Canada."—*Montreal World*. "It is peculiarly adapted to the short seasons of the North."—*Rev. J. Long* Keokuk, Iowa. "It is just thing for our swamp land."—*Dr. Johnston*, Ocala, Fla

We have the above testimony on file in our office, and could produce many more if space would permit. It will produce from 50 to 200 bushels of shelled Corn to the acre on any soil, from Florida to Oregon. We possess sworn statements of these facts.

The important points of superiority claimed for this Corn over all other varieties, and which are fully sustained by the voluntary statements of farmers who raised from seed got of us last year, are these:

1st. This Corn will yield from twice to three times as many bushels to the acre on the same soil and with the same culture.

2nd. The Corn is heavier in weight, has a larger, longer ear and thinner husk, and makes corn meal for family use sweeter and more nutritious and valuable for feeding stock.

3rd. The stalks grow more vigorous and healthy, and sufficiently strong to produce from 3 to 50 well-developed ears.

4th. The stalks bear more foliage and is better for feeding.

5th. That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity.

6th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost.

7th. To be cut green and used for feeding, it is fifty per cent. better than any other variety of corn.

Our Corn has all been selected with the greatest care, the small end of every ear broken off, the ballance shelled by hand.

WE WARRANT EVERY GRAIN OF IT TO GROW.

The increase yield per acre over the old varieties will pay for the seed 20 times over; besides, every farmer that plants this year will have a large demand for seed at good prices.

This Corn was produced by some procured by our Consular Agent, and said to have its origin in Japan.

TERMS.

By mail, post-paid, $1.00 per pound, put up a neat packages; 15 packages for $10; 50 packages for $20; 100 packages for $30. Elegant Chromos, 19 by 24 inches; together with in stalk of "Japanese Corn," having no less than

TWENTY FULL-GROWN EARS OF CORN ON IT,

some of them measuring ten and twelve inches in length, will be sent free of charge when 15 or more packages of Corn are ordered at one time.

Some of our Agents to whom we have sent sample stalks, are to-day making over fifty dollars a day, showing the stalks and taking orders for the Corn.

500 AGENTS WANTED! No Seed sent out C. O. D. Terms Cash.

Registered letters are at our risk. Our terms are all the same to Grangers, Odd Fellows and common folks. Address cash orders to E. GUSTAVUS & CO., Publishers of "Travels in Japan," HOLSTON, 36-2 mo. Washington County, Va.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan. Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO. Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York Post Office Drawer. 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. Cit Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

Webster now is glorious. [*Pres. Raymond Vassar Col.*

Every scholar knows its value. [*W. H. Prescott.*

Best Working Dictionary. [*Horace Mann.*

Standard in this office. [*A. H. Clapp Gov't Printer.*

The etymology without a rival. [*John G. Saxe.*

Excels in defining scientific terms. [*Pres. Hitchcock.*

Remarkable compendium of knowledge. [*Pres. Clark.*

A NEW FEATURE.

To the 3000 Illustrations heretofore in Webster's Unabridged we have recently added four pages of

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS,

engraved expressly for the work, at large expense.

ALSO

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

1 40 Pages Octavo, 600 Engravings. Price $5

☞ The Authority of Everybody.

PROOF—29 TO 1.

The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries. In proof of this we will send to any person, on application, the statements of more than 100 Booksellers, from every section of the country. Published by G. C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

At Cost! At Cost!!

WORSTED GOODS, FLANNELS,

ROSE BLANKETS, NUBIAS,

OVERCOATS, CORDIGAN JACKETS,

HORSE BLANKETS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

FURS, HEAVY BOOTS AND

WINTER GOODS GENERALLY AT

BRODRICK & SMITH'S.

34-tf.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the onset would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguish ed clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

J. E. Lippitt, T. E. Lippitt, T. E. Henderson

LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Lippitt's Wharf, So. Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C,

SOLICITS consignments of all kinds Country Produce—Cotton, Corn, Peas, Bacon and Fish, Specialties.—Liberal advances made Prompt returns and Highest Market Prices guaranteed. Vessels furnished at short notice. Commodious wharf, sulted especially to the grain trade. Orders for all kinds merchandize, promptly filled. All shipments covered by Insurance from deliver Vessel. Dispatch and personal attention given to the discharge of Vessels, and shippers interest fully protected.

REFER TO

1st National Bank and leading merchants of Wilmington N. C.,

R. F. Overman cashier Elizabeth City N. C., Burress Son & CO. Bankers Norfolk Va.

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!

INCLUDING PREMIUM
INCLUDING PREMIUM

BEST OF STORIES.
BEST OF STORIES.

FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.
MISCELLANEOUS READING.

HOUSEHOLD NEWS
HOUSEHOLD NEWS

CHILDREN'S CORNER.
CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN
AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

YOU WANT IT?
YOUR WIFE WANTS IT!
YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT

Our Own Fireside,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.

Eight large pages, with illustrations.

It is now in its Fourth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

p United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of north Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate and the adaptability of the people, to great fertility and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by with the whole United States. Together with great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the South n country.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very good public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches, are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navigable river is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This one is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 100 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 3 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, fourteenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance of splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cot on, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 100 acres, within two miles of town, m

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Business Seed Corn.

Local and Personal.

☞ Chowan County Court at Edenton next week.

☞ The good man who "left foot prints on the sands of time," always paid the printer promptly.

☞ A bill has passed the Legislature providing for the issue of bonds to liquidate the debt of Currituck County.

☞ A Masonic Charter was opened and organized at Hertford last night. A number of the fraternity from this section were present.

☞ Nominations to all good and true men—newspaper borrowers. When they only cost two dollars a year, let every man have one of his own and stop annoying his neighbors.

☞ Our "Devil" has got off the following: Patience is good, common sense better, but *dollars and cents are best*—when a fellow is needy.

☞ We have no objection to our exchanges using our locals, but would prefer that they would give the proper credit.

☞ How true it is that the world is a looking glass which gives back every one the reflection of his own face. Frown at it and it will turn and look sourly at you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly kind companion.

☞ A peculiarity of law books is that no one but lawyers ever read them. All other books have readers outside the class for whom they are especially written, and we have, accordingly, amateur musicians, amateur physicians, amateur artists, and even ameteur theologians, but no one ever heard of an amateur lawyer.

☞ Red used on a rail road signifies danger, and says "stop." The same color displayed in a man's nose may also be interpreted to give a similar warning. There are men in the world who would do well to make a note of it.

☞ The communication of "Iota" is respectfully declined. Had he read "George Elliott" he would have known better than complain. That author thus looks at the lords of creation: "I'm not saying that women are fooiish. God Almighty made 'em to match the men."

☞ There is no man, but for his own benefit, hath an obligation to be honest—though he may be sometimes temptations to do otherwise; but, all things considered he shall find it the greatest ease, the best profit, the best pleasure, the most safety, and the noblest fame, to be honest.

☞ The representative colored men of the Baptist denomination of this District held a meeting at Murfreesboro, on the 18th and 19th of February to take preliminary steps towards establishing a College at that place. A Board of Managers, a Board of Trustees and Agents to solicit subscriptions were appointed, to report at another meeting to be held at Murfreesboro on the first Thursday in January next. The enterprise is a laudable one and we wish it abundant success.

☞ Be careful and stamp your checks. There is a clause in the bill passed by Congress the other day which provides that every check or paper used as a check, or on which money is drawn from a bank or bankers, either on time or demand, shall be stamped with a two cent stamp, which shall be cancelled with the initials of the signer and the date. The penalty for violation of the law is $50 on the one drawing the check and $50 on the bank paying it.

☞ Always be prompt in your obligations, and do exactly what you promise. When you employ labor fill your contract to the very letter. Experience demonstrates that certainty inspires confidence and better work. Slow and uncertain pay is an incentive to slow and poor work. The certainty of pay when promised is a stimulus to faithful labor; men are not apt to ignore the advantages of such pay and will not be likely to risk losing such a place.

☞ On Thursday last, February 25th, another of our old citizens was gathered by the reaper, Death, and called to the other life—we mean Capt. TIMOTHY DYER. He was born on the 26th day of May, 1804 and for many years has been a well known and prominent citizen of Elizabeth City. Previous to the war he conducted a very extensive Ship Yard, at which a large number of vessels were built. He was interred in the Christ burying ground on Sunday morning by the Masonic fraternity, of which order he was a member for more than forty years. His age was 70 years, 11 months and 30 days.

☞ A friend hands us the following, suggesting that it may be useful to some of our readers:

Very often a screw hole gets so worn that the screw will not stay in. Where one is handy, the regular carpenter takes the hole larger and glues in a large plug, making a nest for an entirely new hole. But this is not always the case, and people without tools, and in an emergency, often have to fix the thing at once. Generally leather is used, but this is so hard that it does not hold well: The best of all things is to cut narrow strips of cork, and fill the hole completely. Then force the screw in. This will make as tight a job as if driven into an entirely new hole.

☞ An exchange says: "If there's a place for everything, where is the place for a boil?" It has been said that the best place for such an ornament is on some other fellow, and we don't think a better place can be discovered.

☞ It is a mistake to imagine that only the violent passions, such as ambition and love, can triumph over the rest. Idleness, languid as she is, often masters them all; she, indeed, influences, all our designs and actions, and insensibly consumes and destroys both passions and virtues.

☞ This is an advertising age. Every man who is up to the times takes care that the world knows it. A trade candle is not hidden under a bushel, but placed upon a hill. Business is found to increase in direct ratio with the amount of money judiciously expended in letting the public know where you are and what you have got to sell.

Local Briefs.

Remember that you get the best Oysters at OVERTON'S.—The days are getting longer, but most people are as "short" as they were in December.—Garden making has commenced.—The Norfolk boat arrives in good time now.—The grading on the railroad began on Friday.—WM. ETHERIDGE has tendered his resignation as Poor House Keeper, to take effect on the 15th inst. HENRY A. RAPER, of Elizabeth City, was elected his successor.—WM. GREEN, HUGH CALE and JOHN A. RAPER have been appointed Inspectors of the Municipal election in Elizabeth City on the first Monday in May.—The Fisheries are getting ready. The prospects of a "good catch," are fine.—Sheriff PRICE is after delinquent tax payers.

Local Port-Folio.

Does more than explaining duty—exemplifying it. Signal for a bark—pulling a dog's tail. A poor relation—telling an anecdote badly. The matron's lament—let us (s)weep. The difference between a mouse and the toothache—one eats cheese, the other cheats ease. A bad person to have a dispute with—a chemist, because he always has a retort ready. Depresses the thermometer—cold weather. Doubly poor—a poor man without patience. Worth two new ones—an old friend. The nearest judge—conscience. Should never hesitate—a clock. An epidemic that spares neither age nor sex—marriage.

Business Locas.

On the water, at Fowlers, is one of the best places in town to get prime family groceries at "live and let live prices"—go and examine them.

The American Sardine Company, Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

Remember that you cannot always have a chance of securing a fortune for $1. Those wishing to invest, could not do better than to try a Ticket in the Texas Gift Concert Association, which gives away $50,000 for $1, or many other valuable prizes.

A Few Words to Republicans.

Gentlemen of the Republican party in North Caroline, one and all, and especially you who complain of defeat without understanding the cause, we have a word for your private ear which may cause your ears to tingle if spoken publicly, but having in mind your especial good and hoping to benefit you we do not hesitate to speak it. Your great fault, that is a majority of you, is that you fail to support your press as you should. Many of you neither subscribe for your home papers or encourage others to do so, and what is still worse you do not post yourselves on the condition of public affairs, and hence fail to post your neighbors, and in many instances are put to blush when the most outrageous falsehoods are promulgated by the opposition by being unable to bring forward anything in contravention of what you are morally certain is infamous calumny. Remedy this at once by expending a few paltry dollars in payment for the most valuable article you can bring into your family circle—a newspaper which you can rely upon for correct information. There are only *ten* Republican papers in the State of North Carolina and not *one-half* of them pay their publishers *one cent*, and yet you are largely in the majority as a parts. Not so the opposition; they support a score or more of papers and deprive themselves of luxuries to do it with pleasure and profit, as you will learn to your *sorrow* when their *feet are on your necks* which will not be long unless you awake from your lethargic and reprehensible sleep. you take warning in time and are up and doing Vance's words will be true and it will be more tolerable for you anywhere else than in North Carolina. We know whereof we write.—*Newbern Times.*

The *Times* should have gone farther and included office-holders under the Government, drawing fat salaries, in various positions, that depend entirely upon the party press to keep them in positions, and who neglect to render any material aid to sustain that press, and many of those who pretend to do so fail, as we can testify, nay refuse, to pay for subscriptions and job work which they had ordered. There are several officials of this sort, whose names we will give to the public ere a great while. The sooner the Government gets rid of such officials in this State and elsewhere, the public interest will be benefitted, for, if they will cheat their party papers, they are unworthy of confidence.

The ten newspapers referred to in the above article, and *not* many office holders, sustain the Republican cause in North Carolina—many of these being "dead weight" to carry!—*Statesville American.*

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pain, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class druggists.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

Rockport, Spencer Co., Ind., February 1st, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health. Gratefully yours,

VITUS KILLIAN.

DEATHS.

WOODARD.—At Woodville, on the 24th of February, 1875, Mrs. Virginia, wife of W W Woodard, aged about 25 years.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALLEMARLE HOUSE

W H Mudiger, W H Farman, R W Old, Wilson Johnson, D Bell, R G Hughs, H H Hostetter, J H Bray, J N Etheridge, J H Holsey, Chas Richards, Va.; D H Long, Baltomore Md.; G G Luke Camden, N. C.; Jno P Hosler, Hertford, N. C.; J W Sawyer, P H Mathews, N. C.; C F Betts, N. Y.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!! FRESH!! FRESH!! FRESH!!! NEW! NEW!! NEW!!! GARDEN. GARDEN.

Seed just received, December 13th, 1874 by DR. JAS N BUTT City Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, E. City, December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone. December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion sets for sale DR JAS. N. BUTT, E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Power.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address for full particulars, L. GUMP & CO. 179 William St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Falutness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and all other Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples. Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salthead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arrising from fulonial ulceration and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It envigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secritive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyapepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system,

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEAVENS, Boston, Mass.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEAVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit, which lasted all night. Was taken into camp and dosed with whiskey and quinine. After this had fits every day, and was taken to Newberne Hospital and there treated by the attending physicians. I grew worse and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians, without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston, discouraged with no hope of help. Life was a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so damaged my system that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed, and my head was covered with ulcers which had in places eaten into the skull bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid, told me VEGETINE has restored him to perfect health, and through his persuasion I commenced taking VEGETINE. At this time I was having *fits* almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of VEGETINE in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to fell encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the VEGESINE, until it had completely driven *disease* out of my body. It cured the *fits*, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this statement as pleases you best, and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease or give any further information relative to my case to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully, JOHN PECK, No. 5 Sawyer St., Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGIST.

March 3, 1875.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

34-2m.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally, that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'e Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

WONDERful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Acts w'ntd. Address Beverly Co. 284 Wabash-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

Great Closing Out SALE OF STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,

25 124tha Street, Norfolk Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all descriptions

GO TO

Brodrick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

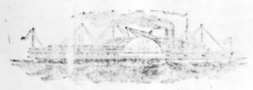
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th. 1873.

PIONEER



TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Rates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRO DERICK & SMITH Ags.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,

728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.

33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Jan'z 6th 1875.-3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business & Provement & Fancy Goods, all of which will be found at bottom prices to the best of goods. Keeps in market. Call & examine my stock and be convinced. Fowler. Remember the place, best calicoes and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer dealing at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Paid Calico always on hand. Abraham Foy-Skirt supporting Corset, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

GO TO

Fowler's

for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpaccas, opellas, &c. goes Empress Cloths &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Brad Gimp & Fringes Tidies, Collars and Cuffs, White Goods, White Hosiery, Perfumery, Soaps, Fine Cutlery, at bottom prices Combine the quality with prices. Fowler. Keeps in market the best calicoes and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer dealing at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Paid Calico always on hand. Abraham Foy-Skirt supporting Corset, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor

RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE which will be sold CHEAP for CASH at P. W. MELLICK Water Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods. The place to have the largest selection. The only place to get Good Bargains. The place to have the Largest selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts. E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz:

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain brilliant SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soleine cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Striped Swiss Organdines* Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth *Casimeres & Linen; also* 10,000 *Yards,* OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS, VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard;

and Wide COTTONS, at 12½ lbs and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only be had at the right place and that is at

S. WEISEL'S.

Eliz. City, N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor on account of possessing the best combination of good qualities, namely: light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, ready for delivery only since June, 1874, for range of perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co., ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y. 281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines. Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms. Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine, Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st. Wash. D. C., 51 Louisiana Ave. Machine

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS, ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BANKS' TENANT STORE.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods. Yes*

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN M. DODD.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe;
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er the ships.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go wherever we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSO HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 27 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 15th of December at the Old Dental stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fruit Garden.

Selections of various kinds of fruits for planting out the coming spring should be made early, and ordered in time to set out as soon as the ground will permit. In planting a fruit garden for family use, select to embrace both early and late sorts of each kind. With care in selecting, the season of each fruit may be greatly extended.

If new blackberry and raspberry settings are to be made in the spring, and plants are not at hand, order at once, as they start so early that they cannot be planted too soon after the ground is open.

There is now a great variety of strawberries, the plants are remarkably cheap, and every one, rich and poor, should have an abundance. A bed of a few rods in extent will supply a large family, if cultivated properly.

Currants coming soon after the strawberries and raspberries, supply a place held by no other fruit; provide enough bushes to freely supply the table during the season, and for jellies and other uses. New plants are easily made from cuttings made either in the fall or early spring, and in two or three years these plants will be be abundant bearing, and with proper pruning and manuring may be made to produce fruit of extra size. During mild weather, when the wood is not frozen, prune the bushes and preserve the cuttings in sand in the cellar. The Versailles (red) and white grape are the most profitable. Every spring a dressing of well-rotted manure should be given, and a thick mulch applied to keep down all the weeds.

Gooseberries require the same general cultivation as currants, but need more pruning to give the plants an open head to admit light and air. The American varieties are best, among these, Houghton's and Downing's seedlings are favorites.

The garden culture of the grape is so simple that it is strange that no more vines are planted. The number of varieties is now large and the experience of others in the neighborhood is the safest guide in selecting. We have given from time to time the various methods of pruning and training the vine. The matter is not difficult, the one thing to bear in mind is that the fruit is produced on the new growth, which will start this year from the buds now on the canes. In pruning, all the buds are cut away, save those needed to form new canes.

Cooking Food and Feeding Stock.

E. W. Stewart, of the *Live Stock Journal*, advocated cooking for cattle, because it renders digestible certain parts of food that are indigestible if uncooked. He detailed experiments in which it appeared that one-third of the nutriment, especially in natural food, was not digested without cooking, and that consequently one-third was added to the value of such food by steaming or boiling. Another important end is also gained by the rapidity with which cooked food digests. Hay is a normal food for cattle—that is, its bulk is well adapted to the bovine stomach, and the elements of its nutrition are in good proportion for nourishing the body and for producing milk. But it is so slow of digestion that a cow cannot possibly digest enough to fill her capacity for milk or for producing flesh if it is fed to her in a raw state, nor would that capacity be likely to be filled with the addition of raw meal. But when both are cooked the utmost capacity is readily attained.

He explained at length the nature of bovine digestion, showing that much better results are obtained when fine food is mixed with coarse. He had fed fine food to cattle ten or fifteen minutes before killing and had found it invariably in the fourth stomach, but found having a certain degree of coarseness was always found in the first stomach or paunch. He fed in these experiments after fasting the animal sixteen hours. He never found any freshly swallowed food, either coarse or fine, in the second or third stomach. He did not, however, advocate cooking as a universal practice. If the herd is small the cost and labor of cooking might be greater than the advantage gained. But it will, he thinks, pay well in large herds.

Farm Notes.

There are one hundred and twenty men residing in six counties in California, who are credited with owning 3,140,000 acres of land.

An old, experienced farmer once said to a new beginner in farming: "Young man, let me give you a little piece of advice, will you? Never stir up your soil deeper than you are able to manure it." This is an axiom which it is well to remember.

A good deal of loss comes from wintering the wrong kind of stock, and also from wintering stock in the wrong way. Winters in the New England and Middle States are a heavy expense to the farmer, and still a great many farmers carry over stock that is of no more value in the spring than it was in the fall.

A *Maine Farmer* correspondent cured a "cribber" of taste for stall-feeding by saturating all the lumber within reach with kerosene. "If a horse is inclined to bite through the bottom of the feed box, fit some pieces of board into it, with the grain of the wood running toward his body, and he will make no progress, and soon give up the job."

D. C. Fisk, of Shelburn, believes in keeping pigs to make manure, and that if farmers whose stomachs are too weak to digest pork would go to work with their own hands instead of hiring men to clean out their hog-pens, they would soon be able to digest pork or almost anything else. Such had been his experience. Better raise pork and use it than to raise tobacco and use that.

An Indiana correspondent reports a number of instances in that State where farmers who had become wealthy from st aly pursuit of their legitimate business for a lifetime, have recently lost their entire estates by speculation or by joining hands with their sons in outside enterprises, with the merits of which they had only slight acquaintance. Doubtless these instances can be multiplied throughout the country, but they all teach the one lesson: "Stick to the business you understand, and never place a mortgage on the farm."

Beecher on Revivals.

At a Friday evening meeting at Beecher's church, one of the members queried whether they didn't want a big revival once in a while in the church to stir up things—would not a Moody—the great revivalist in Scotland—be of service? Mr. Beecher answered:

Use everything—Moody and anti-Moody. All that will do good. Now, Moody is built five feet one way and fifteen feet the other. He is an enormous engine, and can make more steam in one hour than you (speaking to the member) can make in a week, and he hammers his way through. He is good in his way; but there is a use for dew as well as for rain storms. Now, those calliopes and the do call-ye-ups that steam around the bay screeching and making such tremendous music are powerful things: but because my Æolian harp, by which I sit at twilight and listen to those strange, low, weird tunes that come through it, does not screech and bellow like the steam-music machine am I to kick it aside in anger? No; there is work for the harp, the fiddle, the bassoon, and the horn. God works in every way. The great pumps out at Ridgewood reservoir pump with a great giant black engine thousands of gallons a minute, and we look at them rise up and go down and say, "Whew! there's power for you!" But in the meadow on the hillside, in the grass stalks, there is more pumping done in one night than they can do in a week, and there is no noise and no coal or fire. So all the forces of nature make no observation, and God's kingdom comes without observation.

Spring is Coming.

Ho! oh ho! the winds are saying—
"Spring is coming, full of mirth;
You may hear her footsteps patter
Lightly on the frozen earth.
Storms may wake and winds be wailing,
Clouds be black with icy rain;
Yet be sure the grass is creeping
Upwards to the light again."

"BUCKET SHOPS."

Scenes During a Tour of Inspection—"Velvet Rooms"—How and Where the Multitudes are Demoralized.

At the distance of about a block from Police Headquarters, New York, is a "bucket shop," "distillery" or drinking saloon, known in the neighborhood as the "Morgue." Although it is a place where people drink—and drink a great deal—it does not come within the rank of what is known as "saloons;" and although the proprietor, like many other owners of similar places, ostentatiously calls it a "distillery" in large black letters on a white board running from the front wall some distance into the street, it is not a "distillery;" but, though few persons use the title in speaking of the den, it is a "bucket shop." A "bucket shop" is a large or small open store, piled up with barrels, where poor people go to drink alcohol. There is no bar or fixture of any kind within the place—at least there used not to be. The size of the glass prompted the name given to the shop, the idea in connection with it being that the customer gets a "bucket" of stimulating liquor at a low figure. There are nearly a thousand of these "shops" in New York city, and they are spread all over it. Attached to each "bucket shop," at the rear, is a place partitioned off, which is called the "velvet room." The name is a satire of the most refined acidity, for nothing like velvet ever approaches the "room," unless it may be some very threadbare relic of a grand lady's finery or the worn-out skeleton of a theatrical skirt. Sleeping drunkenness and wild blasphemous rioting and quarreling are frequent enough in the "velvet room," and they are accompanied with vermin, rags, filth, and sodden sawdust. The "velvet room" cannot be described—that is, decently—nor can it be imagined by a decent person; it must be seen to be understood. No difference or distinction is made there between age, size, sex or color. The "bucket shop" is a leveler of every degree, and the "velvet room" in the even plane into which it rushes them. A most absolute and perfect freedom reigns there, the inhabitants being the judges of what is offensive and what is not. Habit brings indifference, and the result is that everything is permitted, and nothing is looked upon as out of the way. The sexes are on a most equal footing there, a woman being as good as a man as long as she has money to treat. Many of the frequenters of the "bucket shop" live in the "velvet room." The only time they spend out of it is while they are about the streets "grubbing" the money to buy "drinks." On entering the "shop" they never say whisky or alcohol or gin; only, "Gi' me a drink." If they were to use any of these names it would be merely as a pleasant little joke or a matter of fiction, for there is but one material in the place, although that is variously colored to give some foundation for the change, according to the mood or temper of the drinker.

When the "velvet room" is filled to its greatest extent the drinkers lie down upon the "shop" floor, on the barrels or anywhere they can find space. With a generosity not to be found among the upper classes of liquor dealers, the "bucket shop" man rarely turns his customers into the street when they are drunk. As soon as they enter his place is at their disposal, and they make the most of it. That in some measure accounts for the abundance of filth in all of them and the affection they seem to feel for it, as they rarely attempt to remove it. A reporter accompanied one of the inspectors of excise in his visits, and thus describes it: The "Morgue" was the first place that came in the line of inspection. It had been in full blast for a couple of hours when the inspector went in, and the result was all over the floor. The difference between it and the other Morgue was that it was much more crowded. Presently a tall, stout woman marched boldly in, and, stopping in front of the counter, said: "Gi' me a drink!" then, turning to a half sleeping man sitting on a box beside the counter and with his head leaning against it, she added:

"Get up, Bill, and take a drink."

"Bill" did not get up, for he was not able; but he held on to the counter and lifted himself into a sort of half-standing position in obedience to the invitation. While he was doing this—it took some time, although he was a young and vigorous looking man, and the barkeeper was filling the glasses—the woman walked over to another, sleeping on a pile of barrels against the walls opposite the counter, and slapping him soundly on the back, went on, in a loud, hoarse voice: "Full again, Pritz! That's the third time to-day! Well, I'm sorry for it, I'd like to have treated ye, I've got a quarter." She turned from him and to the counter. By that time the barkeeper had deposited the two "drinks" of alcohol and put down beside the glass the other huge glass containing water. The woman grabbed one of the "drinks," looked at "Bill"—who was tremblingly reaching for the other—an instant, and said, "Here's to ye, Bill," and tossed down the drink, without a wink. She then touched her lips with the water in the huge glass. "Bill" declined it altogether, with a shake of the head, never vouchsafed a word to any one and quietly and slowly settled himself down again upon his box, as he had risen from it. The woman sauntered out as she had entered, the barkeeper resumed his dogged, imperturbable air, and the sleepers continued their snoring. Wherever you see two or three of these "bucket shops," you may be sure a pawnbroker is not far off. First the money goes for it, then the clothes, until none are left. Of a Sunday morning this place is full; while the people are going to and in church over the way, these here are in a state of drunkenness. There is a side door there leading into the hallway, through which they come in and go out, and you'll find heaps of them lying drunk in the backyard any Sunday.

Down the street was another very hard place. It was larger than the "Morgue," had more barrels in it and a more inviting "velvet room." It was was crowded too, in the shop and in the "velvet room," showing that business was in a thriving condition. Three or four men in the "room" were treating the same number of women, giving them drink from a large glass which seemed common to the party. In their midst was a good-sized black bottle, containing liquor, and on the floor was one of the women already drunk. Two of the others seemed well on the way to the same goal, the fourth, being stout and strong, young too, and not yet much weakened by the liquor, appeared likely to last out to the end of the course. Around the stove seven or eight men lounged heavy and silent, looking as if they had but one business in life, and that was to inhale the smoke and steam from that stove. But one man was asleep in the place, and he was on top of a huge pile of barrels against the side of the wall. A squeezing, half rubbing together movement of the hands was noticeable in all of them, and they were all bent in the shoulders, and had the same slouching, cringing, hang-dog carriage of the body. Not one stood erect or boldly like a man or lifted his eyes to meet those of another man. They had every one of them some feeling of being there on sufferance. They all showed their conviction of the knowledge on the part of the barkeeper that there was not a cent among them, or he would soon have it, and they hung about that stove with an air that plainly begged they should not be thrust into the street.

After going into five or six places in the same street, Hester street became the objectionable point of inquiry. From the gas house, on the corner of the street, the opposite block, just out of the Bowery, presented a striking panorama. At least a hundred women hovered and buzzed around it, going into the "shops" and coming out wiping their mouths with the backs of their hands. Almost every shop and basement in the block is devoted to the sale of liquors, and the customers of each are "unfortunates." In the basement there were sixteen women, and in a shop even with the sidewalk there were eleven when the inspector entered. Five of the eleven were standing drinking at a counter, from behind which a woman was serving them, and the other six were in the back room being waited on by the husband. From Hester street the inspector turned into Mott street, examined several "shops" in that thoroughfare and passed on to Bayard street. He went into two immense places in that street, nearly opposite each other. Both were doing a thriving business, and the customers in both were the same poor, bloated, ragged, shivering, miserable wretches. Standing in front of one, he pointed to a house on the north side of the street, about three doors from Baxter street, "That," he said, "is a private establishment. Let's go in. The "private establishment" consisted of two rooms off the first floor, but admission was not so easy as the inspector's invitation seemed to imply. When he pushed the door it would not yield, and after he had knocked several times it was only opened a few inches by a young woman who held in her hand the heavy bar that secured the place from unknown visitors. After a good deal of pushing and demanding on the part of the inspector the young woman finally opened the door and admission was obtained.

In the front room was a kind of counter, behind it a counter containing few bottles and glasses, and on it three bits of candles in brass candlesticks that gave light to the place. Against the partition that divided off the rear compartment, in which the family lived, were three huge casks of alcohol, and at a table near one of the windows at the other end of the room were four children, seated around a table, playing with a pack of cards. A child just able to stand, was at the head of one of the enormous casks; with its hand upon the wooden spigot, and with the other it caught up some of the drops that were falling into a bucket and brought them (it was a girl) to her mouth. The mother of the children was in the back room when the inspector made his appearance; but she quickly came forward and took her evidently accustomed place behind the bar. "This 'shop,'" said the inspector, "is frequented by a set of quiet people, who come here to play cards, get drunk and sleep." There is no sign out, no evidence of what is going on within on the front, and the upper part of the house is inhabited by the usual occupants of tenements. Here they have it on the premises, no necessity to go out. Eight or ten other "shops" ended the inspection for the night.

A Valuable Institution.

"The Fraternity," is the name given to an unostentatious but valuable institution in Salem, Massachusetts. Similar charities are established in many cities, but "The Fraternity" has some features peculiar to itself. The boys of the streets are invited to come to the well-lighted, warm and comfortable rooms of this establishment and enjoy themselves. They may talk, play at games, read, listen to music, or, if they choose, be instructed in the rudiments of education, or even in more advanced studies. The main room is devoted to amusements, being furnished with small tables and chairs. A lady directress sits in this room and gives out the checkers, dominoes, puzzles, or whatever articles are required for the games, all gambling games being prohibited. Adjoining this room is a reading-room amply provided with newspapers and magazines, and connected with it is a library of about 1,500 volumes. These books are loaned to the boys, and it is a noteworthy fact that out of the large number taken out not more than half a dozen have been lost, although no other pledge is exacted for their return than the name and residence of the borrower. There is a room, also, devoted to instruction. Sometimes an amusing or instructive lecture is given, suited to the tastes and capacities of the audience. The boys go and come as they please. All that is required of them is to behave as well as they can. And it is remarkable what restraint they maintain, how clean and tidy they try to make themselves, and how much comfort and enjoyment they seem to take in the arrangements made for them. Although the evening visitors vary from two to six hundred, seldom is any boy sent away for misconduct. If any excitement occurs, a few persuasive words from the directress is sufficient to quiet it. Girls are allowed the privileges of the library, and recently a suggestion has been made that an amusement room should be provided for them also. Institutions similar to "The Fraternity" may well be multiplied. Pleasant occupation in cheerful rooms will keep street boys from mischief, from crime, and from prison.

The Royal Present.

A reporter was permitted to see Mrs. Fitch's regal present at the New York Custom-house. Eight immense round stones, surrounded by smaller ones, are linked together at equal distances by two rows of smaller stones, four of the links containing twenty stones each, and four others sixteen stones each. Another row of smaller diamonds is fastened in five festoons to the lower row of the front links, at equidistant intervals from each of the large diamonds. From each point of contact hangs an immense pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds, the fastening being of filagree gold work, dotted with still smaller diamonds. There are seven of these pendants. On each side of the center pendant, and between the festoon and the lower row of the main link, is a medallion of filagree gold work, studded with large and small diamonds. The central ones of these on the left medallion, a stone of about four carats, is pronounced by experts to be the best stone in the collection on account of its exquisite purity and brilliancy. The diamonds are so arranged that they gradually increase in size from the back toward the front, except in the festoons, in each of which the largest diamond is in the center, the others graduating upward toward the point of fastening. The link, festoon, and surrounding diamonds range from one to four carats in size. The large round stone in front is five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the others are but little smaller. So much for the necklace. The upper part of each ear-ring is composed of two solitaire stones, of four and six carats respectively, one above the other, the lower one set in gold filagree work dotted with small diamonds. Beneath these, from a gold branch studded with small diamonds, hangs an immense pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds to match the necklace. The jewel casket is of red morocco, stamped with a gilt flowered border, and lined below with dark purple velvet, and above with lavender-colored silk.

How a Little Boy Died.

A Virginia City (Nev.) paper has this little paragraph: "Little Eddie Nye, who was run over by a flat car last evening, and was so badly injured that he died next morning, was a rare bright child, and one of the best children in the city. Just before he died he sang 'The Beautiful River,' with a voice as sweet as though he had caught the tones from the softer shore, on the brink of which his spirit was then trembling. After the song he repeated a little prayer which his mother had taught him. The child all his life had a lisp, but his last prayer fell from his tongue without a halt or quaver, but rather steady and clear, and yet with a far-off tone, as though another's voice of infinite sweetness had seized upon his lips in the supreme moment, to leave an echo in his anguished mother's ears which should last as long as life. Shortly after the little prayer, the sunny eyes closed and little Eddie was gone. On Sunday his funeral attracted the whole city, and there was not a dry eye around the dear child's bier."

A Cure for Diphtheria.

A correspondent says: Take a flat iron and heat it a little on the stove; on this apply a very little pitch (not gas) tar, have the iron hot enough to make a good smoke. Then let the patient take into his mouth the small end of a funnel, and have the smoke blown through the funnel into his mouth. Let the smoke be inhaled well into the throat for a few minutes five or six times a day. In very bad cases, it might be well to use it oftener. After this, let the patient lie on his back then break up small pieces of ice and put them into his mouth, and let them go as far down to the roots of the tongue as possible. When they have dissolved, put in some more; this will keep down the inflammation.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A railroad train containing King Alfonso and his suite was fired into by Carlists.....The bank building, the Congregational Church, and several other buildings at Farmington, N. H., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.....Two children of Julius Block, at Portsmouth, Ohio, were scalded to death by the upsetting of a water boiler on the stove. Mrs. Black was also badly scalded in trying to save them.....In the United States district court, Trenton, N. J., Judge Nixon fined James Parker and James Griffin $2,000 and costs for selling liquor and tobacco without having paid the special tax.....A Berlin special dispatch says Prince Bismarck has given no intimation to any one that he intends to resign, and he is likely to remain in office as long as health permits.....For the first time in forty years people crossed the North river at New York on the ice during the cold snap.....The new tariff bill of the United States proposes to tax high wines $1 per gallon. The tax is now seventy cents. It increases the duty on imported liquors. It adds four cents per pound to tobacco. It repeals the tax on matches. It adds twenty-five per cent to the tax on syrups and molasses, and puts on the ten per cent. taken from various imports some time since.

The recent arrest of a man in Hayti with a human head in his possession has led to the discovery of a society of cannibals in the interior. Their chief, Tonic, and eighty of his accomplices have been captured. It has been proved that they were addicted to eating human flesh, and all will be executed. The head has been identified as that of a woman who disappeared some time ago. Her body has since been found with portions missing.....The Rev. Arthur Brooks, of St. James Church, Chicago, has resigned and accepted a call to the Church of the Incarnation, New York, at a salary of $10,000.....The United States National Association of Stove Manufacturers have fixed the rate at which stoves are to be sold at 6¼ cents a pound for common, 7 cents for medium, and 8 cents for best.....The insurgent General Ducharme has been killed and his whole staff taken prisoners in Peru. Gen. Quevedo has ronted the remaining insurgents at Guiria, in the eastern part of the republic. Peace has been re-established in the east and center. In the west the trouble is limited to the State of Coro, and there it is expected to end soon.....News from Bolivia says that the passengers of the steamer Yancare, of Lake Titicaca, describe the condition of affairs as still worse than before reported. In the revolution of December 23, in favor of Quesada, the town of La Paz was sacked and over 700 inhabitants, including many old men, women and children, were put to the sword. The pillage and murder lasted four days..... The proposition of the Conservatives in Louisiana for a settlement of the difficulties there has been rejected.

The Spanish government has issued a decree calling out 70,000 men for military service, 15,000 of whom are to be sent to Cuba.....The Bank of Spain has advanced the government of King Alfonso 100,000,000 reals.....Prussia has prohibited the importation of American potatoes.....The widow of the late Emperor of China did not commit suicide, as was reported. Her Majesty is said to be *encinte*, and, should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir to the throne.....The Tilton-Beecher trial was postponed on account of Mr. Evarts and one juryman being delayed by the ice on the East river.....A fire in Hartford, Conn., destroyed property valued at $220,000.....The Judiciary committee of the New York Assembly was instructed to investigate the charges that alterations had been made in the last year's Supply bill.....Railway travel was greatly impeded in the North and West by snow and ice during the late storm. Many roads were entirely closed.....A man, supposed to be Bender, the notorious Kansas murderer, was captured in Arizona by two men who had tracked him through Western Texas and New Mexico.....The New York State Senate confirmed the nomination of A. Melvin Osborn, of Greene county, to be justice of the supreme court in the third judicial district in place of Theodore Miller, resigned.....Savigny, the distinguished Ultramontane, is dead.....A grand jury in Chicago has indicted all the papers there for publishing lottery advertisements.....A resolution was adopted in the New York Legislature calling on Congress to extend the time in which soldiers are required to settle on homestead lands..... One boy was burned to death and another seriously injured by a fire in London, Ontario.....The National Grangers adopted a resolution that manufactures ought to be encouraged in the South.

The new Bounty bill, passed by the United States House, proposes to pay $8.33⅓ per month to all soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion, deducting from this amount the bounties already paid by the general government and States. It will cost, it is estimated, from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars.....A den was broken up in New York in which an old man had seventy-five boys, from eight to fifteen years of age, of whom he was making thieves.....It is said that during the cold weather in New York the water pipes were frozen, and that a fire under even ordinary circumstances would have proved a Chicago or Boston conflagration..... The National Grange adopted a resolution asking the United States Congress to aid the Texas Pacific railroad.....Rufus Hatch swears that $2,000,000 were taken from the Pacific Mail treasury by its officers on false vouchers..... The barracks of Fort Sill, Kansas, were burned and all the Indian prisoners escaped.....Poor Marshal Bazaine receives nothing but insults from Frenchmen in Spain.....Judge Wellford, of the circuit court of Richmond, Virginia, rendered a decision that no execution can be made to sell property of the State for debt.....Sixteen business houses were burned at Independence, Mo.....Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, has signed the new State Detective bill, abolishing the present constabulary on the 1st of March.....Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, Penn., has issued a challenge to row any man in the United States a five-mile single-scull race for $1000 to $2,000 a side. The race to take place in April on the Monongahela, at Pittsburgh.

A riot occurred recently among the Chinese prisoners in the Singapore jail, and sixty-seven persons were killed, including sixteen of the keepers of the jail.....In the British House of Commons, Mr. Lopes, by the advice of Mr. Disraeli, apologized for and withdrew the offensive expressions he had used in regard to the Irish Home Rulers.....A fire at Darien, Ga., destroyed property valued at $100,000. It was the work of an incendiary..... Henry G. Freeman, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, excepting Horace Binney, died recently, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was admitted to the bar in 1800.....Mrs. McCarthy was found dead on the floor of her house in Portsmouth, N. H., having frozen to death while intoxicated.....Darcy Boulton, Q. C., M. P. P., and Grand Master of the Ontario Orange Grand Lodge, died suddenly in Toronto of apoplexy..... In the English House of Commons Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. O'Clery, said that instructions would be sent to Mr. Layard, the British Minister at Madrid, to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain.

There is still talk of serious troubles qetween China and Japan.....The Pacific Mail is trying hard to secure its subsidy.....Another proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice-President by the people is before the United States Congress..... Aspinwall has again been outraging an English subject and trouble is apprehended.....A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of medical science.....General Burnside, at a banquet in Providence, R. I., said that he saw no great occasion for alarm in the election to Congress by the Southern people of a large number of ex-officers of the Confederate army.....The constitutional amendments were passed by the House of New Jersey, and to make them law they must be accepted by a vote at special election.....John Mitchell has been elected to the British Parliament from County Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. Disraeli gave notice in the House that he would move a resolution declaring him incapable of election, as he had been convicted of felony, and sentenced to transportation.....Henry Walters, aged seventy-one years, escaped from Auburn prison by scaling the wall.....Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the claimant in the recent Tichborne trial, has been elected to the British Parliament from Stoke-upon-Trent.....The United States House of Representatives passed the bill for the reorganization of the Treasury department..... The Connecticut Democratic State Convention nominated the present State officers by acclamation. The platform declares in favor of hard money, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and against Federal interference in the South.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The committee on naval affairs reported unfavorably on the bills authorizing the President to purchase a site for a coaling station, navy depot, and other government uses at Fort Point, Port Royal, S. C.; and authorizing the purchase of the harbor, privileges, and land for the establishment of a naval and coaling station in the Samoan Islands.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, called up the House bill to perfect the United States government's guarantee of the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, and to authorize them to be registered at the United States Treasury, and it was passed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, asking for an appropriation to enable Gen. Newton to continue the work in which he is engaged in regard to the improvement in New York harbor.

The Senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was taken up, to which there was an amendment pending, submitted at the last session by Mr. Edmunds, providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color, the site shall revert to the United States, and it was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 24. Messrs. Cameron, Ferry, Gilbert, Morrill, Schurz and Sprague were among those who voted in the negative.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, said the vote indicated the fact that the Republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of civil rights.

The bill was passed without a division.

The House bill authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress, to be held in Rome next year, was passed.

On the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, Mr. Morton's amendment, to have the commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the District, instead of appointed by the President, was defeated by a vote of—yeas, 28; nays, 28.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, presented the credentials of Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island for a period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

The Senate bill providing for the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad and telegraph, and for the performance of all government service free of charge, was taken up.

While the bill was being read, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, objected to its further reading, and stated that as it was a subsidy bill, the Senate would not pass it, and therefore it was useless to take up time by reading it.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, denied that it was a subsidy bill, and thought it would save money to the treasury.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 46 to 2.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, reported from the Judiciary committee a bill to fix the salaries of the district judges of the United States for the northern and southern districts of New York, which provides that the salaries of those judges shall be $6,000 per annum from and after April 1, 1875.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, presented the credentials of W. W. Eaton, appointed Senator from the State of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. A. Buckingham. Mr. Eaton being present, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Ferry, and the oath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Wilson.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented the memorial of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of June 1, 1872, granting a subsidy for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, and praying for an appropriation to carry said subsidy into effect. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The memorial urges that its repeal would not only cause a loss of millions of dollars to innocent stockholders and to their steamship builders, but would also be a *quasi* acknowledgment that Congress was bribed to pass the act of 1872, although the committee investigating the scandalous assertion has not yet made its report, and the testimony so far has utterly failed to show any truth in the charge.

The Senate, in considering the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, agreed to an amendment providing that claims allowed under the act of June 20, 1874, shall be presented for exchange within four months from the passage of this act, and if not so presented, the privilege of thus exchanging shall be deemed to be exercised by any holder of any such claim. Also prohibiting the sinking fund commissioners of the District of Columbia from issuing any bond, as provided in the act of June 20, 1874, after the expiration of four months from the passage of this act, and providing that nothing contained in this act shall be construed in any manner to pledge the faith of the United States to the payment of any debt of the District of Columbia, or of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, other than provided for by the act of 1874, and amendments thereto, as to the 50-year bonds therein referred to.

They also amended the section which makes it a misdemeanor to sell or give liquor without being licensed, so as to cause exemptions of private residences and societies not of a business character, and changed the compulsory education section to read children "between the ages of eight and fifteen years," instead of "and eighteen as reported by the committee.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented memorials of fifty medical societies and institutions in the State of New York in favor of such legislation as will promote the efficiency of the medical corps of the army.

Mr. Gordon presented similar ones from physicians of Georgia. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, presented the credentials of A. S. Paddock, Senator-elect from the State of Nebraska, for a period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

The House bill for the equalization of bounties was read twice, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Mr. Purman, of Florida, and directed the name of Mr. Purman to be stricken from the roll of members.

House.

Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to constitute a national cemetery out of the parcel of ground ceded to the United States in the Hospital Hill cemetery at York, Pa., in which soldiers from sixteen States are interred. Passed.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The bill has reference especially to the coolie trade. It provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States, either for labor or for lewd or improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offense for American citizens to be engaged in such trade. It also makes the immigration of the following classes unlawful: Persons who are undergoing sentence for felonious crimes other than political, or whose sentences have been remitted on account of their immigration, and women imported for the purposes of prostitution.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, introduced a bill construing the act to place the colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pensions. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The amounts recommended to be appropriated are: For the general service of the Post-office department, $26,000,861; for steamship service, $537,500; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post-office department, $286,000; total, $26,824,361; to be provided for as follows: By the revenues of the department, estimated at $22,148,155; by an appropriation for deficiency out of the treasury, $6,852,705; by direct appropriations out of the treasury, $123,500. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimates therefor by $1,538,173. The decrease is in the amount to provide for the general service of the department $963,175, and in the amount recommended for steamship service $575,000. The items for steamship services are: $500,000 for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, under act of February 17, 1865; and $37,500 for the Brazilian mail steamship service.

Mr. Tyner, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, explained it, and stated that the expense of the department was five per cent. less than last year, while the increase of business was eight to ten per cent. more.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to amend by adding a proviso to the ordinary mail transportation item, providing that no money should be used to increase the rate of compensation to any railway company beyond that now paid; the amendment was lost.

Mr. Merriam, of New York, offered as an amendment that no assessment for political purposes shall hereafter be made on post-office clerks; but it was rejected on a point of order.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, moved an amendment repealing the law of 1872 for additional mail steamship service in Japan and China, and annulling the contract made under it, which was agreed to without discussion.

The House in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill and its amendments were adopted except the one allowing members to send public documents and seeds free.

Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to equalize bounties.

The bill provides for the payment to every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier (including those borne on the rolls as slaves), who served in the army and were honorably discharged, of $8.33⅓ a month for the term of his service, between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, with a deduction of all bounties heretofore paid by the United States and by States. Substitutes, or such as were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment are excluded; also such as were discharged as minors, or at their own request from other causes than disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion in the military or naval service. Where the soldier is dead the bounty is to be paid to the widow (if not married), or the minor child or children.

The Paymaster-General estimated that it would take $157,000,000 to pay the bounties as provided in the bill, while the Second Comptroller said $101,000,000 would do it.

Messrs. Hawley and Kellogg, of Connecticut, commented on the injustice of requiring States which had already paid bounties to their soldiers to be taxed for the benefit of those States that had not done so.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, opposed the bill on the same ground, and showed that Vermont had paid all her soldiers a bounty of $7.00 per month, and they would simply realize the difference between that amount and $8.33⅓ per month.

Mr. Small, of New Hampshire, also opposed the bill, and said that as his State had paid bounties during the war, her soldiers would not now receive a dollar from this money, although the State would be taxed to help pay the soldiers of other States.

Further discussions were indulged in by Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, Sypher, Gunckel, Cohun, Speer, and Dunnell.

Mr. Kerr moved a substitute, making the bill apply to the Missouri regiments, was agreed to.

Mr. Myer's amendment, to include sailors and mariners, was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, to include Indians, was also agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 177; nays, 39.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary committee to inquire whether the Western Union Telegraph Company has refused to transmit dispatches for the American Press Association, or any other parties, among the several States, on account of criticism by such association on the telegraph company, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill to allow Thomas W. Fitch, engineer in the navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife by the Khedive of Egypt, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Potter, of New York, the bill allowing the district judge of Vermont his salary during life on his resignation on account of permanent illness, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The bill which came over for the redemption of overdue United States bonds, known as Texas indemnity bonds, was passed; 112 yeas to 43 nays.

The House took up as a special order the bill reported from the committee on civil service reform by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, for the reorganization of the Treasury department.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, offered an amendment requiring the appointments of the department to be distributed among the States and Territories in proportion to the population. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 128; nays, 50. Of the principal officers it fixes the salaries as follows: Secretary, $8,000; two assistant secretaries, $4,500 each; chief clerk, $3,000; supervising architect, $4,000; first comptroller, $5,000; second comptroller, $5,000; commissioner of customs, $4,500; first, second, third, fourth and fifth auditors, $4,000 each; auditor for the Post-office department, $4,000; register, $4,000; treasurer, $6,500; comptroller of the currency, $5,000; commissioner of internal revenue, $6,000.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to return to the government of Japan one-half of the indemnity fund paid by that government to the United States under the convention of October 22, 1864, and to dispose of the balance of said fund. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Section one of the bill directs the return to Japan of $375,000 with interest, being the remaining half of the Japan indemnity fund paid by Japan. Section two directs payment to the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Kiang of $125,000 out of this fund for their services in the battles at the Straits of Simonoseki, which resulted in the treaty. Section three directs that $300,000 of the registered bonds, in which half of this fund is invested, shall remain under the control of the Secretary of State, the interest to be paid by him for the education of a limited number of American and Japanese youths in the languages of either country, to serve as interpreters and assistants to the legations and consuls of the United States. Section four transfers the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund to the treasury of the United States.

The Year of Jubilee.

The recent encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX., addressed to bishops and priests and their Catholic congregations throughout the world, prescribes rules to be adopted for the celebration of the Jubilee of 1875. The Jubilee was instituted by Boniface VIII., in 1600, who decreed that it should be celebrated once in a century. The interval was afterward shortened to fifty, then to thirty-three, and finally to twenty-five years. A more important change was effected by the successors of Boniface VIII., who gave the Jubilee the character of a pilgrimage to Rome, by granting indulgences only to those who had visited the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, but it was afterward decided that attendance at the cathedral or parish churches of the district in which the persons jubilating in the jubilee resided should entitle them to all its privile